





MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY BASIN

AL A106444

DEMARCO LAKE DAM

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MO 31555

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

THE FILE COURT,



United States Army Corps of Engineers

. Serving the Army . Serving the Nation

St. Louis District

PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. ST. LOUIS

. U.S. AAMI ENGINEER DOTRICT. ST. LOOK

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

ELECTE NOV 2 1981

D

JULY 1980

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release; Distribution Unlimited 81 10 26 GGS

UNCLASSIFIED
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
TITLE Cand Subsidia)	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
Thate (and Subrige) Phase I Dam Inspection Report	\
National Dam Safety Program Demarco Lake Dam (MO 31555)	Final Republic
Boone County, Missouri	5. PERFORMING ORS: REPORT NUMBER
AUTHOR(e)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(+)
Black & Veatch, Consulting Engineers	,
13	DACW43-89-C-0974
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD	16 20
210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101	(12)3 8
CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE
V.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis Nam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD	Jul y 19 80
210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101	Approximately 70
4. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
Paul R. /Zaman Edwin R. /Burton	
Harry L. /Callahan	UNCLASSIFIED
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING
7. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from National Dam Safety Pr	ogram. DeMarco Lake Dam
(MO 31555), Missouri -	· Kansas City Basin, .• Phase I Inspection
B. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Report.	
S. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number,	,
Oam Safety, Lake, Dam Inspection, Private Dams	
A ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse ofth H respectory and identity by block number) This report was prepared under the National Program	
on-Federal Dams. This report assesses the general	condition of the dam with
respect to safety, based on available data and on v	
letermine if the dam poses hazards to human life or	property.
D 1 JAN 79 1473 EDITION OF THOU 65 IS OBSOLETE 0 3 8 3 5	INCLASSIBLE V

	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Enforce)	
		ا ا
		*
ĺ		
		l
		}
		4
		٧

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

RESPONSIBILITY. The controlling DoD office will be responsible for completion of the Report Documentation Page, DD Form 1473, in all technical reports prepared by or for DoD organizations.

CLASSIFICATION. Since this Report Documentation Page, DD Form 1473, is used in preparing announcements, bibliographies, and data banks, it should be unclassified if possible. If a classification is required, identify the classified items on the page by the appropriate symbol.

COMPLETION GUIDE

- General. Make Blocks 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, and 16 agree with the corresponding information on the report cover. Leave Biocas 2 and 3 blank.
 - Block 1. Report Number. Enter the unique alphanumeric report number shown on the cover.
 - Block 2. Government Accession No. Leave Blank. This space is for use by the Defense Documentation Center.
- Block 3. Recipient's Catalog Number. Leave blank. This space is for the use of the report recipient to assist in future retrieval of the document.
- Block 4. Title and Subtitle. Enter the title in all capital letters exactly as it appears on the publication. Titles should be unclassified whenever possible. Write out the English equivalent for Greek letters and mathematical symbols in the title (see "Abstracting Scientific and Technical Reports of Defense-sponsored RDT/E,"AD-667 000). If the report has a subtitle, this subtitle should follow the main title, be separated by a comma or semicolon if appropriate, and be initially capitalized. If a publication has a title in a foreign language, translate the title into English and follow the English translation with the title in the original language. Make every effort to simplify the title before publication.
- Block 5. Type of Report and Period Covered. Indicate here whether report is interim, final, etc., and, if applicable, inclusive dates of period covered such as the life of a contract covered in a final contractor report.
- Block 6. Performing Organization Report Number. Only numbers other than the official report number shown in Block 1, such as series numbers for in-house reports or a contractor/grantee number assigned by him, will be placed in this space. If no such numbers are used, leave this space blank.
- Block 7. Author(s). Include corresponding information from the report cover. Give the name(s) of the author(s) in conventional order (for example, John R. Doe or, if author prefers, J. Robert Doe). In addition, list the affiliation of an author if it differs from that of the performing organization.
- Block 8. Contract or Grant Number(s). For a contractor or grantee report, enter the complete contract or grant number(s) under which the work reported was accomplished. Leave blank in in-house reports.
- Block 9. Performing Organization Name and Address. For in-house reports enter the name and address, including office symbol, of the reforming activity. For contractor or grantee reports enter the name and address of the contractor or grantee who prepared the report and identify the appropriate corporate division, school, laboratory, etc., of the author. List city, state, and ZIP Code.
- Block 10. Program Element, Project, Task Area, and Work Unit Numbers. Enter here the number code from the applicable Department of Defense form, such as the DD Form 1498, "Research and Technology Work Unit Summary" or the DD Form 1634. "Research and Development Planning Summary," which identifies the program element, project, task area, and work unit or equivalent under which the work was authorized.
- Block 11. Controlling Office Name and Address. Enter the full, official name and address, including office symbol, of the controlling office. (Equates to funding/sponsoring agency. For definition see DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents.")
 - Block 12. Report Date. Enter here the day, month, and year or month and year as shown on the cover.
 - Block 13. Number of Pages. Enter the total number of pages.
- Block 14. Monitoring Agency Name and Address (if different from Controlling Office). For use when the controlling or funding office does not directly administer a project, contract, or grant, but delegates the administrative responsibility to another organization.
- Blocks 15 & 15a. Security Classification of the Report: Declassification/Downgrading Schedule of the Report. Enter in 15 the highest classification of the report. If appropriate, enter in 15a the declassification/downgrading schedule of the report, using the abbreviations for declassification/downgrading schedules listed in paragraph 4-207 of DoD 5200.1-R.
- Block 16. Distribution Statement of the Report. Insert here the applicable distribution statement of the report from DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents."
- Block 17. Distribution Statement (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from the distribution statement of the report). Insert here the applicable distribution statement of the abstract from DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents."
- Block 18. Supplementary Notes. Enter information not included elsewhere but useful, such as: Prepared in cooperation with ... Translation of (or by) . . . Presented at conference of . . . To be published in . . .
- Block 19. Key Words. Select terms or short phrases that identify the principal subjects covered in the report, and are sufficiently specific and precise to be used as index entries for cataloging, conforming to standard terminology. The DoD "Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms" (TEST), AD-672 000, can be helpful.
- Block 20. Abstract. The abstract should be a brief (not to exceed 200 words) factual summary of the most significant information contained in the report. If possible, the abstract of a classified report should be unclassified and the abstract to an unclassified report should consist of publicly- releasable information. If the report contains a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here. For information on preparing abstracts see "Abstracting Scientific and Technical Reports of Defense-Sponsored RDT&E," AD-667 000.

1

U.S. G.P.O. 1980-665-141/1299

MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY BASIN

DEMARCO LAKE DAM

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MO 31555

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. ST. LOUIS

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

JULY 1980



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. LOUIS DISTRICT. FORPS OF ENGINEERS 210 TUCKER BOULEVARD, NORTH ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63161

.....

LMSED-PD

SUBJECT:

Distribution/

Dist

Availability Codes
|Avail and/or

Special

DeMarco Lake Dam, MO. I.D. No. 31555 Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the DeMarco Lake Dam.

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- a. Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.
- b. Overtopping of the dam could result in failure of the dam.
- c. Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream.

SUBMITTED BY:	SIGNED	0900* 1980
	Chief, Engineering Division	Date
APPROVED BY :	010115	10 00T 1980
	Colonel, CE, District Engineer	Date
Accession F	or	
NTIS GRAEI DTIC TAB Unannounced		DTIC
Justification	on	ELECTE
		NOV 2 1981

DEMARCO LAKE DAM

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 31555

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY:

BLACK & VEATCH CONSULTING ENGINEERS KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

UNDER DIRECTION OF

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FOR

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

JULY 1980

PHASE I REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam State Located County Located Stream

DeMarco Lake Dam Missouri Boone County A minor tributary to the Missouri River 2 July 1980

Date of Inspection

DeMarco Lake Dam was inspected by a team of engineers from Black & Veatch, Consulting Engineers for the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

The guidelines used in the assessment were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers and developed with the help of several Federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. Based on these guidelines, this dam is classified as a small size dam with a high downstream hazard potential. According to the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, failure would threaten lives and property. The estimated damage zone extends approximately two miles downstream of the dam. Within the estimated damage zone are three dwellings, a building, a trailer, a barn, and a railroad embankment. Contents of the estimated downstream hazard zone were verified by the inspection team.

Our inspection and evaluation indicates the spillway does not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. The spillway will not pass 50 percent of the probable maximum flood without overtopping but will pass 15 percent of the probable maximum flood. The spillway will not pass the flood which has a one percent chance of occurrence in any given year (the 100-year flood). The spillway design flood recommended by the guidelines is 50 to 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. Considering the volume of water impounded behind the dam and the hazard zone, the spillway design flood should be 50 percent of the probable maximum flood. The probable maximum flood is defined as the flood discharge which may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions which are reasonably possible in the region.

1

Based on visual observations, this dam appears to be in satisfactory condition. Deficiencies visually observed by the inspection team were extremely dense grass, tree, and brush cover, some cracks on the crest and downstream slope, one small seepage area at the toe of the embankment, erosion gullies at both the left and right abutment interface with the downstream face of the embankment, erosion holes on the upstream slope, which were initially animal burrows, enlarged by wave action, vegetation in the spillway approach, and erosion of the spillway channel and sideslopes. The dam was difficult to inspect due to the high grass and trees. Seepage and stability analyses required by the guidelines were not available.

There were no observed deficiencies or conditions existing at the time of the inspection which indicated an immediate safety hazard. Future corrective action and regular maintenance will be required to correct or control the described deficiencies. In addition, detailed seepage and stability analyses of the existing dam, as required by the guidelines, should be performed. A detailed report discussing each of these deficiencies is attached.

Paul R. Zamen, PE Illinois 62-29261

Edwin R. Burton, PE Missouri E-10137

11 18

Harry L. Callahan, Partner

Black & Veatch



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 TUCKER BOULEVARD, NORTH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 62101

LMSED-PD

SUBJECT:

DeMarco Lake Dam, MO. I.D. No. 31555 Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the DeMarco Lake Dam.

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- a. Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.
- b. Overtopping of the dam could result in failure of the dam.
- c. Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream.

SUBMITTED BY:		
	Chief, Engineering Division	Date
APPROVED BY :		
	Colonel, CE, District Engineer	Date



OVERVIEW OF LAKE AND DAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM DEMARCO LAKE DAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph No.	Title	Page No
	SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION	
1.1	General	1
1.2	Description of Project	1
1.3	Pertinent Data	2
	SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA	
2.1	Design	5
2.2	Construction	5
2.3	Operation	5 5 5
2.4	Geology	5 5
2.5	Evaluation	5
	SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION	
3.1	Findings	6
3.2	Evaluation	8
	SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	
4.1	Procedures	9
4.2	Maintenance of Dam	9
4.3	Maintenance of Operating Facilities	9
4.4	Description of Any Warning System in Effect	9
4.5	Evaluation	9
	SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC	
5.1	Evaluation of Features	10
	SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY	
6.1	Evaluation of Structural Stability	12
	SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES	
7.1	Dam Assessment	13
7.2	Remedial Measures	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

LIST OF PLATES

Plate No.	<u>Title</u>
1	Location Map
2	Vicinity Topography
3	Dam Plan
4	Dam Cross Section
5	Spillway Cross Section
6	Photo Index
	LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS
Photo No.	<u>Title</u>
0	Overview of Lake and Dam
1	Upstream Face of Dam Viewed From Left Bank
2	Upstream Face of Dam Viewed From Right Bank
3	Upstream Face of Dam at Waterline
4	Crest of Dam From Left End
5	Crest of Dam From Right End
6	Downstream Slope of Dam From Below
7	Downstream Slope of Dam From Right Abutment
8	Valve Box to Plastic Waterline
9	Channel Below Dam at Plastic Pipe Outlet
10	Approach to Spillway Channel
11	Spillway Channel Looking Upstream

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo No.	<u>Title</u>
12	Spillway Channel Looking Downstream
13	Crack in Crest of Dam
14	Erosion at Right Abutment/Downstream Slope Interface
15	Seepage Area Near Valve Box
16	Erosion on Upstream Face of Dam

APPENDIX

Appendix A - Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

- a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the District Engineer of the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, directed that a safety inspection of the Demarco Lake Dam be made.
- b. <u>Purpose of Inspection</u>. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.
- c. Evaluation Criteria. Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams." These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances.
- (1) The dam is an earth structure located in the valley of a minor tributary to the Missouri River (see Plate 1). The watershed is an area of low hills with fairly steep slopes consisting of about 50% timber and heavy brush and 50% grassland (see Plate 2). The dam is approximately 350 feet long along the crest and 31 feet high. The dam crest is 15 feet wide. The downstream face of the dam has a fairly uniform slope from the crest to the valley floor below.
- (2) The principal spillway is an unlined channel cut through the left abutment, eroded to bedrock and discharging away from the downstream toe of the embankment. The trapezoidal channel has a 7-foot bottom width and is about 4 feet deep. There is no emergency spillway for this dam.
- (3) A 1-inch plastic water supply pipe is controlled by a valve just downstream of the toe on the left side of the dam. No data could be obtained on the intake for this water supply pipe.
 - (4) Pertinent physical data are given in paragraph 1.3.

Tarib di Malandi

- b. Location. The dam is located in southern Boone County, Missouri, as indicated on Plate 1. The lake formed by the dam is shown on the United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series quadrangle maps for Jefferson City Northwest, Missouri and Hartsburg, Missouri in Section 14 of T45N, R12W.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Criteria for determining the size classification of dams and impoundments are presented in the guidelines referenced in paragraph 1.1c above. Based on these criteria, the dam and impoundment are in the small size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. The hazard classification assigned by the Corps of Engineers for this dam is as follows: The DeMarco Lake Dam has a high hazard potential, meaning that the dam is located where failure may cause loss of life, and serious damage to homes, agricultural, industrial and commercial facilities, and to important public utilities, main highways, or railroads. For the DeMarco Lake Dam the estimated flood damage zone extends approximately two miles downstream of the dam. Within the estimated damage zone are three dwellings, a building, a trailer, a barn, and a railroad embankment. Contents of the estimated downstream hazard zone were verified by the inspection team.
- e. Ownership. The dam is owned by Mr. Guy P. DeMarco, Route 1, Hartsburg, Missouri 65039.
- f. Purpose of Dam. The dam forms a 2.8-acre lake used for recreation and as a water supply for livestock.
- g. Design and Construction History. Data relating to the design and construction were not available.
- h. Normal Operating Procedure. Normal rainfall, runoff, transpiration, evaporation, overflow through the uncontrolled spillway, and withdrawals for livestock water supply all combine to maintain a relatively stable water surface elevation.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

- a. Drainage Area 42 acres
- b. Discharge at Damsite.
- (1) Normal discharge at the damsite is through an uncontrolled unlined trapezoidal spillway channel.
 - (2) Estimated experienced maximum flood at damsite Unknown.

- (3) Estimated ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation 160 cfs (50 Percent Probable Maximum Flood Pool El.658.6).
 - c. Elevation (Feet above m.s.l.).
 - (1) Top of dam 657.6 (see Plate 3)
 - (2) Spillway crest 655.8
 - (3) Streambed at toe of dam 626.3
 - (4) Maximum tailwater Unknown.
 - d. Reservoir.
- (1) Length of maximum pool 500 feet + (50 Percent probable maximum flood pool level)
 - (2) Length of normal pool 300 feet + (Spillway crest)
 - e. Storage (Acre-feet).
 - (1) Top of dam 31
 - (2) Spillway crest 26
 - (3) Design surcharge Not available.
 - f. Reservoir Surface (Acres).
 - (1) Top of dam 3.0
 - (2) Spillway crest 2.8
 - g. Dam.
 - (1) Type Earth embankment
 - (2) Length 350 feet
 - (3) Height 31 feet +
 - (4) Top width 15 feet
- (5) Side slopes upstream face 1.0 V on 3.6 H, downstream face varies between 1.0 V on 2.2 H and 1.0 V on 2.4 H (see Plate 4).

A ME

- (6) Zoning Unknown.
- (7) Impervious core Unknown.
- (8) Cutoff Unknown.
- (9) Grout curtain Unknown.
- h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel None.
- i. Principal Spillway.
- (1) Type Unlined trapezoidal channel cut to bedrock with a 7-foot bottom width.
 - (2) Spillway crest elevation 655.8
 - (3) Gates None.
- (4) Upstream channel The spillway approach is grown up with cattails and one small tree. The channel upstream of the lake is characterized by heavy brush and tree cover.
- (5) Downstream channel Natural stream below the dam through pasture and woods.
 - j. Emergency Spillway None
 - k. Regulating Outlets.
 - (1) Type 1-inch plastic pipe.
 - (2) Pipe invert elevation Unknown.
 - (3) Valve downstream of embankment toe near the left abutment.

1

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

Design data were not available.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Construction records were unavailable.

2.3 OPERATION

No records of operation or of past floods were available.

2.4 GEOLOGY

The site of the dam and reservoir is located in a deeply incised steep-sided valley. The dam impounds a minor tributary to the Missouri River.

The soils of the area consist of the Winfield soil series. The Winfield soils are located along the ridges and valley slopes around the reservoir and are formed in loess. They are classified for engineering purposes as low-plastic clayey silt (ML). Also present in the valley is steep stony land consisting of stony and rocky areas along the larger creeks. It has formed either from loess or residuum from limestone. The soils vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet and contain large fragments of chert.

The bedrock in the area of the reservoir consists of the Burlington and Keokuk formations of the Osage series of the Mississippian System. Both of these formations consist of limestone with chert layers and nodules.

2.5 EVALUATION

- a. Availability. No engineering data were available.
- b. Adequacy. No engineering data were available. Thus, an assessment of the design, construction, and operation could not be made. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.
- c. Validity. The validity of the design, construction, and operation could not be determined due to the lack of engineering data.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General. A visual inspection of DeMarco Lake Dam was made on 2 July 1980. The inspection team included professional engineers with experience in dam design and construction, hydrology, hydraulic engineering, and geotechnical engineering. The inspection team consisted of Edwin Burton, hydrologist/hydraulic engineer and team leader; Robert Pinker, geologist; Gary Van Riessen, geotechnical engineer; and Andrew Dywan, civil engineer. The inspection team was accompanied by Mike DeMarco, the owner's son. The dam appears to be in satisfactory condition. Specific observations are discussed below. No observations were made of the condition of the upstream face of the dam below the pool elevation at the time of the inspection. The dam was difficult to inspect due to high grass and trees.
- b. Dam. The inspection team observed the following conditions at the dam. Some cracks were observed along the crest and downstream slope about 1/2 inch wide and 6 inches deep. The cracking may be due to the recent very hot, dry weather. It should be noted that the temperature was 90° F plus on the day of the inspection and a record 110° F on the previous day. There is no evidence of sliding, sloughing or sinkholes. The embankment has no visible stability problems. No instruments to measure the performance of the dam were located.

A small seepage area was observed on the downstream slope on the left side of the embankment about two feet downstream of the water supply valve. The ground is wet but there is no visible flow. No toe drains or relief wells were observed.

The dam crest and the upstream and downstream slopes were observed to have a dense, unmowed grass cover (1-2 feet tall), with thick brush and trees up to 6 inches in diameter. This dense protective cover is noted to be quite effective in preventing erosion on the downstream slope, but severe erosion gullies measuring 2 to 3 feet deep and up to 2 feet wide were observed at both the left and right abutment interfaces with the downstream slope of the embankment. Also, some erosion holes, 1-1/2 to 2 feet wide and up to 1 foot deep, were observed in the silt on the upstream slope. They were initially animal burrows which have been enlarged by wave action. No evidence was found to indicate that the embankment had ever been overtopped. The owner also stated that the dam had never been overtopped.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The inspection team observed the following items pertaining to appurtenant structures. The spillway consists of an uncontrolled notch or trapezoidal channel cut through the

left abutment. Some erosion of the unlined channel and side slopes was observed. This erosion exposed the bedrock which was noted to be limestone overlaying thin layers (2 inches ±) of sandstone and shale. There was no evidence of erosion upstream or downstream of the spillway. The short approach channel to the spillway was observed to be overgrown with cattails and one small tree, but would not be considered to be an obstruction to large flows. An abnormally large spillway discharge would probably not damage the embankment. There was no development in the spillway area which could suffer damage due to flow through the spillway.

d. Geology. The soil on the ridges and side slopes around the reservoir is developed in loess. The thickness of the soils could not be determined. The soils downstream of the embankment consist of thin rocky soils developed in colluvium and residuum from limestone. Numerous fragments of chert are present in the soils.

Limestone outcrops were observed at several places downstream of the embankment and along the downstream valley. The limestone was horizontal and massive with closed bedding planes and no observable joints. The spillway channel was cut into shale and siltstone overlying limestone. The shale and siltstone were bluish gray and highly weathered. They were less than one foot thick.

Samples of the embankment were taken at the downstream crest approximately 100 feet from the left abutment using an Oakfield sampler. The auger penetrated a 2-inch void approximately 2 inches below the surface. The upper foot of material consisted of low-plastic clayey silt (ML). The material from 1 to 2 feet consisted of a low-plastic silty clay (CL). Based on these samples and visual observations, it is anticipated that the embankment consists of low-plastic silty clay (CL) overlain by approximately one foot of low-plastic clayey silt (ML).

The abutments of the dam are anticipated to be limestone overlain by loess or residual soils classified as low plastic clayey silt (ML) or silty clay (CL). The foundation of the dam is anticipated to be limestone covered with a very thin layer of alluvial or residual low-plastic silty clay soil (CL).

- e. Reservoir Area. No slumping or slides at the reservoir banks were observed. The upstream channel to the lake contains heavy brush and many trees. The lake has a minor amount of siltation noted by the growth of cattails and aquatic weeds around the edge of the lake.
 - f. Downstream Channel. Natural channel through pasture and woods.

3.2 EVALUATION

The various deficiencies observed at the time of the inspection are not believed to represent an immediate safety hazard. They do, however, warrant monitoring and control.

The erosion gullies at the left and right abutment interfaces with the downstream slope of the embankment should be repaired.

Animal burrows on the upstream slope of the dam have precipitated wave action erosion. If not corrected, wave action will continue to erode the embankment and could lead to slope stability problems. Burrowing animals will continue to damage the embankment if no program is undertaken to eliminate them. Piping failure of the embankment has resulted in similar small earth dams due to burrowing animal damage.

The growth of trees and brush and the uncut grass, if allowed to go unchecked, could cause deterioration of the embankment. The roots of trees can loosen the embankment material and also can leave voids through which water can pass. Brush on the dam prevents inspection of the embankment and kills the smaller grasses whose roots are more effective in protecting the surface soil of the slope from erosion. The brush and tall uncut grass provides habitat for burrowing animals which can damage the embankment.

The area of seepage at the downstream slope near the left abutment which was observed should be monitored regularly for quality and quantity. Seepage can cause internal erosion creating cavities and underground channels, thereby weakening the embankment and/or abutments.

The cracks on the crest and downstream slope are a problem. The potential for sloughing and sliding of slope segments will increase as additional water enters the cracks.

The erosion of the spillway channel and side slopes should be curtailed. If allowed to continue, the crest of the spillway may erode causing the lake level to drop or the side slopes may collapse causing obstruction of the spillway discharges.

The growth of cattails and one tree at the approach to the spillway will impede low flow discharges from the spillway. However, high flow discharges should cause the vegetation to be matted down, thus not having a significant effect on spillway discharges at high flows.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

The pool is primarily controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation, transpiration, withdrawals for livestock water supply, and overflow through the low spot in the dam near the left abutment.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

No maintenance was evident.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

No operating facilities exist, except for a valved 1-inch plastic pipe used as a water supply for livestock. The pipe is broken about two feet downstream of the valve.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

There is no existing warning system or preplanned scheme for alerting downstream residents for this dam.

4.5 EVALUATION

A maintenance program should be initiated which would include mowing the grass cover on the embankment in order to discourage animal burrowing. A program should be undertaken to eliminate the burrowing animals. The brush and trees on the embankment should be removed. The area of seepage should be monitored periodically and, if flow increases significantly or if seepage flow becomes muddy, a qualified engineer should be consulted.

-4.70

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

- a. Design Data. No design data were available.
- b. Experience Data. The drainage area and lake surface area are developed from USGS Jefferson City Northwest and Hartsburg, Missouri Quadrangle Maps. The dam layout is from a survey made during the inspection.

c. Visual Observations.

- (1) The spillway appears to be in adequate condition. The lake level at the time of the inspection (E1.655.4) was below the crest elevation. The spillway consists of an uncontrolled channel cut through the left abutment and eroded to rock. The rock is limestone overlaying sandstone and shale. The approach is overgrown with cattails and one small tree, but these obstructions would not prevent large flows from discharging.
- (2) The water supply valve was closed at the time of the inspection.
 - (3) Spillway discharges do not endanger the integrity of the dam.
- d. Overtopping Potential. The spillway will not pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam. The probable maximum flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. The spillway will pass 15 percent of the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam. The spillway will not pass the one percent chance flood estimated to have a peak outflow of 102 cfs developed by a 24-hour, one percent chance rainfall. According to the recommended guidelines from the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, a high hazard dam of small size should pass 50 to 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. Considering the volume of water impounded by the dam and the downstream hazard, the appropriate spillway design flood should be 50 percent of the probable maximum flood. The portion of the estimated peak discharge of 50 percent of the probable maximum flood overtopping the dam would be 290 cfs of the total discharge from the reservoir of 450 cfs. The estimated duration of overtopping is 1.8 hours with a maximum height of 1.0 feet. The portion of the estimated peak discharge of the probable maximum flood overtopping the dam would be 700 cfs of the total discharge from the reservoir of 950 cfs. The estimated duration of overtopping is 5.7 hours with a maximum height of 1.5 feet. The embankment could be jeopardized should overtopping occur for these periods of time.

According to the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, the effect from rupture of the dam could extend approximately two miles downstream of the dam. Three dwellings, a trailer, a building, a barn, and a rail-road embankment could be severely damaged and lives could be lost should failure of the dam occur. Contents of the estimated downstream hazard zone were verified by the inspection team.

There are no floodplain regulations or other constraints in force to limit future downstream development.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. <u>Visual Observations</u>. Visual observations of conditions which affect the structural stability of this dam are discussed in Section 3, paragraph 3.1b.
- b. Design and Construction Data. No design data relating to the structural stability of the dam were found. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.
 - c. Operating Records. No operational records exist.
- d. <u>Postconstruction Changes</u>. It is not known whether any post-construction changes have been made. The owner stated that he plans to install a 24-inch pipe and gate in the embankment.
- e. Seismic Stability. The dam is located in Seismic Zone l which is a zone of minor seismic risk. A properly designed and constructed earth dam using sound engineering principles and conservatism should pose no serious stability problems during earthquakes in this zone. The seismic stability of an earth dam is dependent upon a number of factors: embankment and foundation material classifications and shear strengths; abutment materials, conditions and shear strengths; embankment zoning; and embankment geometry. Adequate descriptions of embankment design parameters, foundation and abutment conditions, or static stability analyses to assess the seismic stability of this embankment were not available and therefore no inferences will be made regarding the seismic stability. An assessment of the seismic stability should be included as part of the stability analysis required by the guidelines.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- a. <u>Safety</u>. Several conditions observed during the visual inspection by the inspection team should be monitored and/or controlled. These are erosion at both abutment/embankment interfaces, erosion holes on the upstream slope, a seepage area on the downstream slope, the dense growth of grass, brush and trees on the embankment, cracking along the crest and downstream slope, vegetation in the spillway approach, and erosion of the spillway channel and side slopes. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.
- b. Adequacy of Information. Due to the absence of engineering design data, the conclusions in this report were based only on performance history and visual conditions. The inspection team considers that these data are sufficient to support the conclusions herein. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. A program should be developed as soon as possible to monitor at regular intervals the deficiencies described in this report. The remedial measures recommended in paragraph 7.2b should be accomplished in the near future. The item recommended in paragraph 7.2a should be pursued on a high priority basis.
- d. Necessity for Phase II. The Phase I investigation does not raise any serious questions relating to the safety of the dam nor does it identify any serious dangers which would require a Phase II investigation. However, the additional analyses noted in paragraph 2.5b are necessary for compliance with the guidelines.
- e. Seismic Stability. This dam is located in Seismic Zone l. Adequate description of embankment design parameters, foundation and abutment conditions, or static stability analyses to assess the seismic stability of this embankment were not available and therefore no inferences will be made regarding the seismic stability. An assessment of the seismic stability should be included as part of the recommended stability analysis.

7.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. <u>Alternatives</u>. The emergency spillway size and/or height of the dam would need to be increased or the lake level would need to be permanently lowered to increase available flood storage in order to pass

the spillway design flood. The emergency spillway should be protected to prevent erosion.

- b. Operation and Maintenance Procedures. The following operation and maintenance procedures should be implemented under the direction of a professional engineer experienced in the design, construction, and inspection of dams:
- (1) The erosion holes on the upstream face of the dam should be repaired using a suitable compacted backfill material. Slope protection should be provided to protect the repaired areas. Control measures should be implemented to discourage increased animal activity in the area.
- (2) The seepage area noted during the visual inspection should be closely monitored and documented as to quantity of flow. Any significant changes should be evaluated.
- (3) The cracking along the crest and downstream slope of the dam should be repaired.
- (4) The erosion gullies on the downstream slope at the interface of the embankment and the right and left abutments should be backfilled with suitable compacted material. Paved ditches or other slope protection may be required to control the concentrated surface runoff.
- (5) An improved maintenance program to remove and control the growth of brush and trees on the embankment should be developed. Grass cover on the embankment should be cut periodically.
- (6) The spillway entrance channel should be cleaned of restrictive vegetation and should be maintained in an unrestricted condition. The spillway should be protected to prevent erosion.
- (7) Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.
- (8) A detailed inspection of the dam should be made periodically. More frequent inspections may be required if additional deficiencies are observed or the severity of the reported deficiencies increase.

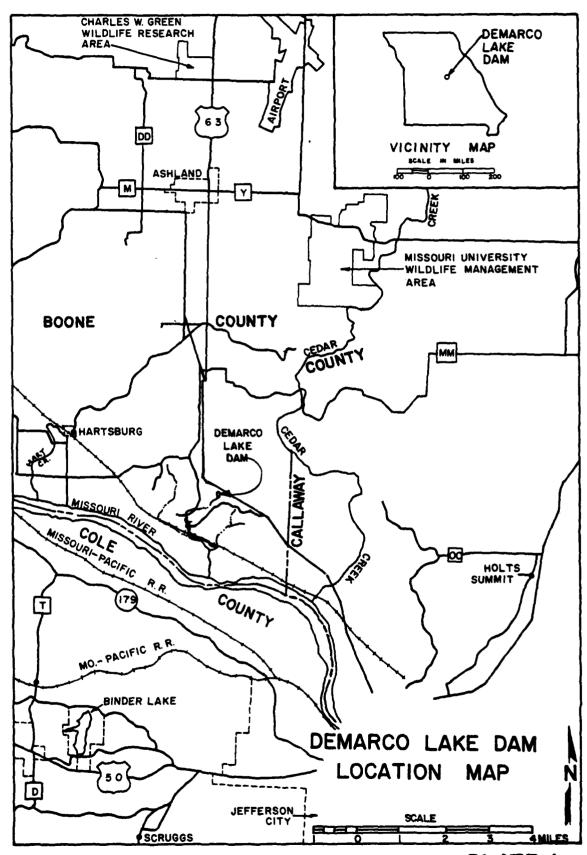


PLATE I

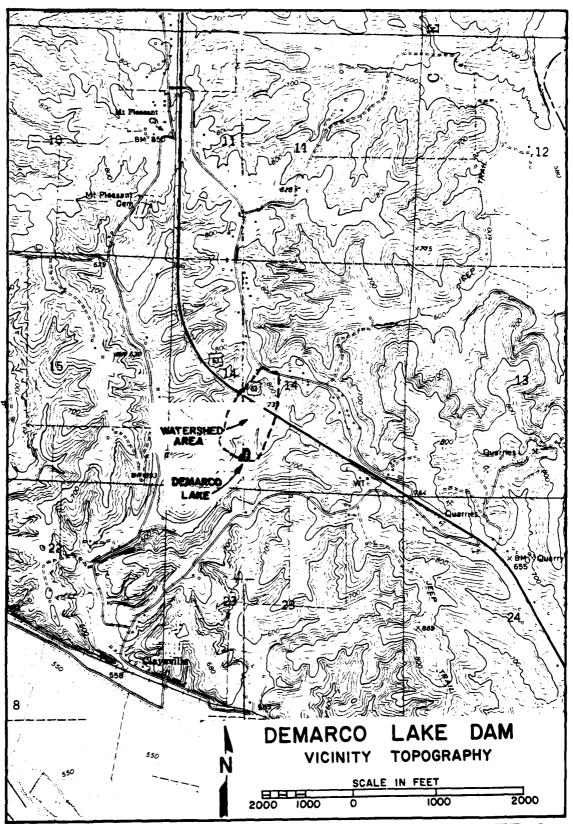


PLATE 2

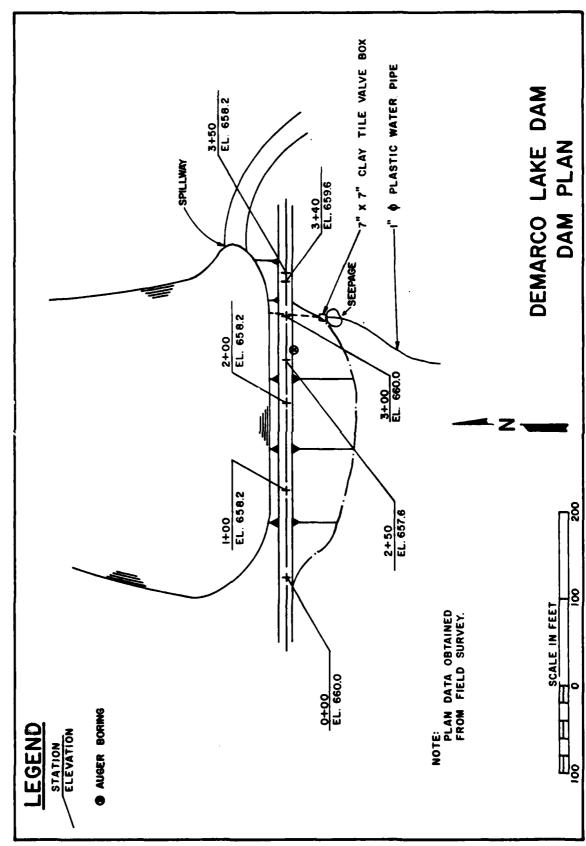
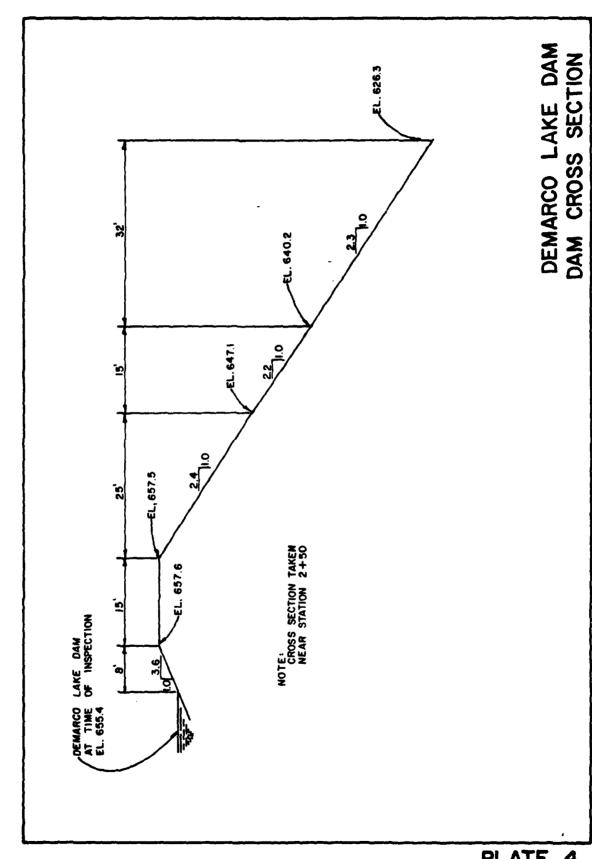


PLATE 3



PLATE

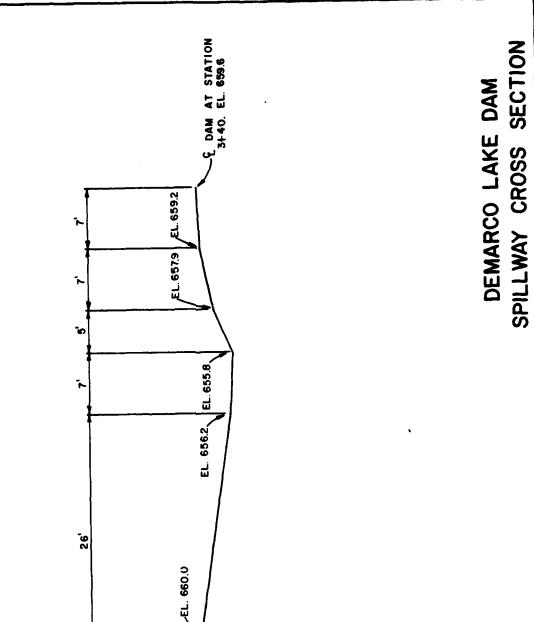


PLATE 5

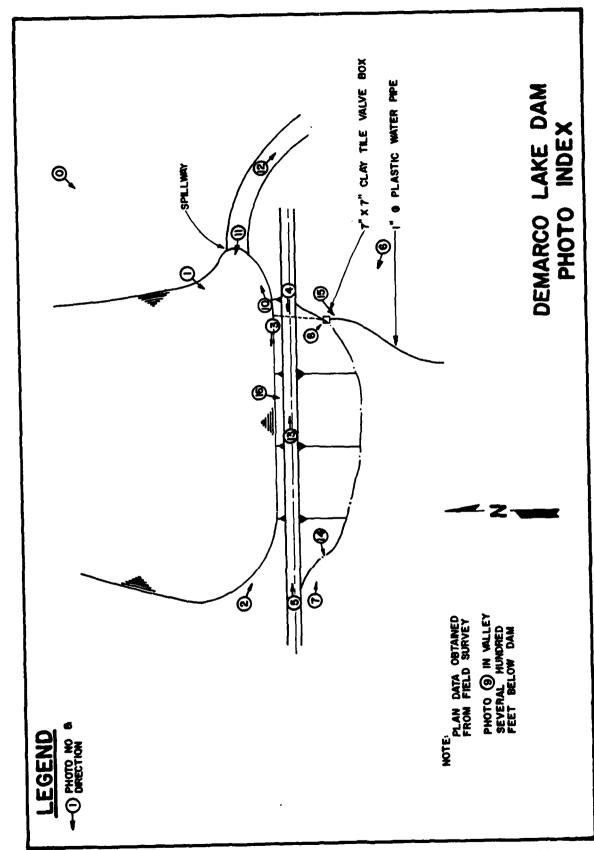


PLATE 6

: 13.5



PHOTO 1: UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM VIEWED FROM LEFT BANK



PHOTO 2: UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM VIEWED FROM RIGHT BANK



PHOTO 3: UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM AT WATERLINE



PHOTO 4: CREST OF DAM FROM LEFT END



PHOTO 5: CREST OF DAM FROM RIGHT END



PHOTO 6: DOWNSTREAM SLOPE OF DAM FROM BELOW



PHOTO 7: DOWNSTREAM SLOPE OF DAM FROM RIGHT ABUTMENT



PHOTO 8: VALVE BOX TO PLASTIC WATERLINE



PHOTO 9: CHANNEL BELOW DAM AT PLASTIC PIPE OUTLET



PHOTO 10: APPROACH TO SPILLWAY CHANNEL



PHOTO 11: SPILLWAY CHANNEL LOOKING UPSTREAM



PHOTO 12: SPILLWAY CHANNEL LOOKING DOWNSTREAM

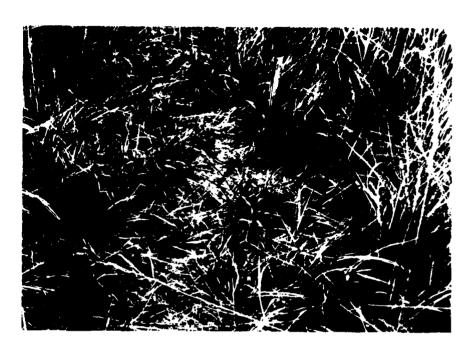


PHOTO 13: CRACK IN CREST OF DAM



PHOTO 14: EROSION AT RIGHT ABUTMENT/ DOWNSTREAM SLOPE INTERFACE



PHOTO 15: SEEPAGE AREA NEAR VALVE BOX



PHOTO 16: EROSION ON UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM

APPENDIX A

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

To determine the overtopping potential, flood routings were performed by applying the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) to a synthetic unit hydrograph to develop the inflow hydrograph. The inflow hydrograph was then routed through the reservoir and spillway. The overtopping analysis was determined using the computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) (1).

The PMP was determined from regional charts prepared by the National Weather Service in "Hydrometeorological Report No. 33" (HMR-33). Reduction factors were not applied. The rainfall distribution for the 24-hour PMP storm was determined according to the procedures outlined in HMR-33 and EM 1110-2-1411. The Jefferson City, Missouri rainfall distribution (5 min. interval - 24 hours duration), as provided by the St. Louis District, Corp of Engineers, was used when the one percent chance probability flood was routed through the reservoir and spillway.

The synthetic unit hydrograph for the watershed was developed by the computer program using the Soil Converation Service (SCS) method. The parameters for the unit hydrograph are shown in Table 1.

The SCS curve number (CN) method was used in computing the infiltration losses for the rainfall-runoff relationship. The CN values used, and the result from the computer output, are shown in Table 2.

The reservoir routing was performed using the Modified Puls Method. The initial reservoir pool elevation for the routing of each storm was determined to be equivalent to the crest elevation of the spillway at elevation 655.8 feet m.s.l. in accordance with antecedent storm conditions preceding the one percent probability and probable maximum storms outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (2). The hydraulic capacity of the spillway and the storage capacity of the reservoir were defined by the elevation, surface area, storage, and discharge relationships shown in Table 3.

The flow over the crest of the dam and through the spillway was determined using the nonlevel dam crest option (\$L and \$V cards) of the HEC-1 program. The program assumes critical flow over a broad-crested weir.

The result of the routing analyses indicates that 15 percent of the PMF will not overtop the dam.

A summary of the routing analysis for different ratios of the PMF is shown in Table 4.

The computer input data and a summary of the output data are presented at the back of this appendix.

TABLE 1

SYNTHETIC UNIT HYDROGRAPH

Parameters:

Drainage Area (A)	42 acres
Length of Longest Watercourse (L)	0.35 miles
Elevation Differences in Watershed (H)	170 feet
Wave Velocity (V)	22.7 feet per second
Length of Reservoir $(L_{\overline{W}})$	300 feet
Lag Time (L _g)	0.07 hours
Time of concentration (T_c)	0.11 hours
Duration (D)	1 min. (use 5 minutes)
Time (Min.) * Dis	scharge (cfs) *
0	0
5	258
10	178
15	49
20	14
25	4
20	i

* From HEC-1 computer output

FORMULAS USED:

$$T_c = (11.9 \times L^3/H)^{0.385} + V/L_w (3 \text{ and } 4)$$
 $L_g = 0.6 T_c$
 $D = 0.133 T_c$

TABLE 2

RAINFALL-RUNOFF VALUES

Selected Storm Event	Storm Duration (Hours)	Rainfall (Inches)	Runoff (Inches)	Loss (Inches)
PMP	24	32.50	31.06	1.44
1% Probability	24	7.44	4.63	2.79

Additional Data:

- 1) The soil association in this watershed is Winfield (5).
 - 75 percent of drainage area in hydrologic soil group C.
 - 25 percent of drainage area in hydrologic soil group D.
 - 50 percent of the land use was timber.
 - 50 percent of the land use was grassland.
- SCS Runoff Curve CN = 89 (AMC III) for the PMF.
- 3) SCS Runoff Curve CN = 76 (AMC II) for the one percent probability flood (4).

TABLE 3

ELEVATION, SURFACE AREA, STORAGE, AND DISCHARGE RELATIONSHIPS

Elevation (feet-MSL)	Lake Surface Area (acres)	Lake Storage (acre-ft)	Spillway Discharge (cfs)
*655.8	2.8	26	0
**657.6	3.0	31	77

^{*}Spillway crest elevation
**Top of dam elevation

The relationships in Table 3 were developed from the Jefferson City Northwest, Missouri and Hartsburg, Missouri 7.5 minute quadrangle maps and the field measurements.

METHOD USED:

Discharge rates for the spillway were determined by HEC-1 (1) given data describing the embankment crest.

Discharges through the spillway for the probable maximum flood and 50 percent of the probable maximum flood were determined by the equations for flow over a nonlevel crest.

$$d_c = 2/3 (H_m + 1/4 \Delta Y)$$
 $A = 1/2 T (2d_c - \Delta Y)$
 $Q = (A^3 g/T)^{0.5}$

where:

d_c = critical depth (feet)

 H_{m} = available specific energy which is taken to be the height of the water surface in the reservoir above the bottom of the section (feet)

 ΔY = change in elevation across the section (feet)

A = flow area (sq. ft.)

T = top width (feet)

Q = flow (cfs) g = 32.2 ft/sec² = acceleration due to gravity.

TABLE 4 RESULTS OF FLOOD ROUTINGS

Ratio of PMF	Peak Inflow (CFS)	Peak Lake Elevation (ftMSL)	Total Storage (ACFT.)	Peak Outflow (CFS)	Depth (ft.) Over Top of Dam
-	o	*655.8	26	0	-
0.15	153	657.5	31	64	0
0.50	511	658.6	34	447	1.0
1.00	1,022	659.1	36	944	1.5

^{*} Spillway crest elevation

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center,

 Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1), Dam Safety Version, July 1978,
 Davis, California.
- (2) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Hydraulic_Standards, Phase I Safety Inspection of Non-Federal Dams, 12 December 1979.
- (3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, <u>Design of Small Dams</u>, 1974, Washington, D.C.
- (4) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, <u>Hydrology</u>, August 1972.
- (5) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey for Boone County, Missouri.
- (6) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey Interpretations and Field Maps, 1980.
- (7) Mary H. McCracken, Missouri Division of Geological Survey, Geologic Map of Missouri, 1961.

11.11.5PECTION PROCEAM	PROJECT 9186. BATE 6 AUG 80 PAGE 18 constructions of the second s			0						391. 660.				And the same of th
				G		-			.,00	322. 354.		:	-	
			HOR PROGRAM S ARRY CORPS OF REGIMERA SF	0			1	LLWAT 1 1	680.0	190.		•		
> • T • T • O • O • O • O • O • O • O • O		MCKAGE (P	4 0 M	.	5- 5-	25.C	2	1 1001 1	2.8	656.2	m une demanda une despondado e a experimente a Popular la granda primario.	: ! :		

PROJECT 9166, pATE 6 AUG 80	JOB SPECIFICATION JOB SPECIFICATION NAT IND METRIC NAT LROPT TRACE O O O O O	er 0	SUE-AREA RUNGE COMPUTATION	PLT _ JPRT INAME _ 15T/	FRECIP DATA RATE RATE TO TANGE LOCAL .07 1.00 .000 0 0 0 5 PRECIP DATA RATE R72 R96 120.00 130.00 .00 .00	LOSS DATA RIOK STRTL CNSTL ALSNX RTINP 00 .00 1.00 -1.00 -89.00 .00 .00 -1.00 -1.00 -89.00	ON IT MYDROGRAPH DATA OD LAG. 07 RECESSION DATA OC GRESN 50 RIION 1.00
# C	MISSOURI DAM INSTELLION FROURTH ST. LOUIS DISTRICT US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS BENARCO LAKE DAM - PHF 10-14 INH	RULTI-PLAM AMALYSE MPLAM= 1 NNTI NTIOS= .15 .20 .25 .3U		CO LAKE (24 MM. PRO	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.00 1.0069.00 WEINESS =	UNIT MUDROGRAP TC= .00 LAG= RECESSION 9 STRTG= .06 GRESN=

DIAER BY BATCH MANAGEMENT CONTROLL CONTROL VOL = 1.00 .CO HOUPS, LAS. $\frac{1}{4}$ HR.RH OF PERIOD ONDINATES, IC., 14. END-01-PERIOD COPP 9 LAKBE--- INNE 13 0 END 3 HTOROGRAPH 176. IJHE SNIKEPERS UNIT

•	9 0		• .	•		•	•		•	٠. '	•	٠,٠	•	•) . : .	•		•		•		•		•	: :	•)			, (5	, •	•	_ •	
!			İ																														į			ļ
	ا پ	ASE 1																	1								 :						! !			į
	0	2																															i			į
200	90 4	13:08:	148	148.	148	132.	22	11.	19	- - - - -	116.	10	65	25.	=	: :	2		<u>.</u>	2.5		===	2	<u>.</u> .	2:		0	9	:		2	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u> :	::	25	: :
2000	DATE	. ~	20	030			00		9 0 4	90			90						96					••				9 0					20	. .		•
.000	' -	2 - C U	50	536			0.0	ē. c	ě	١	66	•	ڊ ا	6 6	ō	ē •	5	• •	0.5		ě	ė.	!	ēē		• •	ē	٩ē		90			0,0		o.c.	: ?
\$25	9166	H21/0	.29	22	2 %	۾ ۾	~ ~	2,5	:		22.	:: 	??	20.	-05	20.	2	20.	~ ?	200	20.	~?	~~	20.	?	? ?	20.	~~	•	??	0	??		20.	~ ?	?
\$ 25.5	OJECT	, V W 90	29	62.	52.	5.5°	.23	2.5	525	22.	23	2	52	20.	2	70. 70.	200	20.	~ ?	20:	20	20.	2	~;	2	? ?	20.	~~	2:	20.	2	~~	~;	20.	20.	. 6
200	ě.		804	201	202	22.5	207		200		213	52	5 Z	215	550	223 223	123	\$22	924	- SC - C	230	23		234	: 38	. S. C	20	0 7 2	242	33	· •	6 ~	843	2 E S	253	: :::
2 N O N			 	0.00	:			•		1		:			1	v 0	1						!		ì				ļ							
16.19			15.30	10.0	0 0	2.5	17.1	17.2	17.7	7.5	17.6	1	18.05	18.10	13.20	18.25	18.35	18.43	18.50		19.10	19.13	19.25	19.30	6	19.50		0.0	:		202	??	3.6			? ?
5555			1.0.1	555	00	00	2:0				1.31	5	5 5	2.0	1.01	5.5	5	55.	5.5			5.5	:	55	5	5.5	.0	00		90	5	00		90	5:	::
					:			:		1		!		İ							1		} :		1						•					
กลาก			mm.	::.		•	;;		; ; .		;;	•	. T	19.	25	;;	- 5 to -	??	\$ 2	28.5	27.	27.	: :		28.		29.	\$	62	3 .	2	, ;	39		Š.	:=
					!			•		ļ					1				;				!		i				!!!!		!					,
2229			56	ខ្មុំ	5 5	55	5.5	5.5			55	٠. ا	68	70	20	20.	75	20.	55	55		5.5	5	55	5	5 5		<u>.</u> 2		55	5.5	5.5	2.5		5.5	: 5
5555			22	<u>ė</u> ė:	5 5	ខុខ	55	5.5	55	55	5 5	5	55	33	5	ė.	5	99	د ا	99	5	9.5	8	96	30	į	8	88	8	\$ 6	5	9 6	8	98	ř	3
5555		5	55	ėė:	5 5	55	55	5	55	::	ē.	5	. 6	.07	6	.07	0		66	200	. 6	6.0	5	66	6	6.6	20.	6.0	6:	è 6.	6	2.6	2.5	<u>``</u>	6.5	: 6
52.53	*	Ŧ	5.5 5.5	326	: R & :	3 5 5	63	33	9 9	200	60	- E	22	72	76	72	29	80 80 D L	82 5.1	9 9	1 2	7 8 4	80	8 5	~ ;	· ·	× ×	96	86	38	. 5 '	250	7 6	68	33	5 %
	4	CK A GE			į														1												; - '		- '	_		
4.10				2.4	ů.	•••	5.10 5.13	~	'n.	2.53	-1.5	, 50	9.5		~	6.30	m.	4.4			• -	-,	. ~	~~	9.2	• •		::	-	٠.		~~;	*	٠٠:	~.	٠.
5655	••	200	56	2.5	55		1.0.	5	90	35	56	. 0	9	1.0	0	55.	0	00	0 0	900) O	5.5	0	0 0		0 17		5.6		5 5		5.5	1:01	55	1.01	55
	ں د	8		! !	;			! İ				1							-						•		;				i					
	•				:																						•		•		!		•		:	
	6 6	. (·	ارین و	•	. •	• · · !	•	. i.	•	٠.	•	١.	•	•		•	;	•		•	-	•	١.,	•		•	. (•		•	•	Ð	٠ (, •	•	•

1. 7

	DATE 6 AUG 80 PAGE 24																									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4.06 118.26	PROJECT 9166.	16.		1		157.67	22.		TOTAL VOLUME		97.79	22.6			TOTAL VOLUME	133.	9.31	32.		:	TOTAL YOLUME	155	10.86	275.5	• 97		
118.26	,	16.	FOR PLAN 1, NTIO 2	72-HOUR_10		157.67	22.	1 FOR PLAN 1, RT10 3	72-HOUR TO	• • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	167.09	3.7		LAN 1. RT10 4	72-HOUR10	<u>.</u>	9.51	32.		LAN 1, RTIO S	ļ	<u>.</u>	10.86	275.03	• 9 •	1 FOR PLAN 1, RTIO 6	
118.26	· 他 在 · 在 · 在 · 表 · 表 · 表 · 表 · 表 · 表 · 表 ·	16.	1 FOR P	26-HOUR	÷ 6	157.67	22.	1 FOR P.	ZA-HOUR	-	197.09	200	!	1 FOR PLAN	24-HOUR		1.	32.		1 FOR PLAN 1	24-HOUR	<u>.</u>	10.66	275.23	9,	1 FOR P	
3.74 95.07	· 祖	13.	ĀŢ STĀ	6-HOUR	3.	126.76	27.	AT STA	NDUK-9		- 55.95	22.		AT STA	6-HOUR	· -	7.49	790.18 26.		AT STA	PAON-9	5	8.73	30. 122	37.	AT STA	
	# 0 2 4 4 6 6 6 6 6		HYDROGRAPH AT STA	PEAK	204. 6.			HTDROGRAPH	PEAK					HYDROGRAPH	PEAK	200				HYDROGRAPH AT STA	PEAK	100			,	HTDROGRAPH AT STA	
SUCURE	O LACK W V MAAC CE	_			SED	いはよりとは	AC-FT THOUS CU M			SED	NOTES 25	E TO STORE				S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	12CH	T I - JA	THOUS CO. H			523	INCHES	E 1 1 1 1 4	THOUS CU M		

- Areal e

Charles

	29 PAGE 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	13:00:56 CASE 100																
JOIAL VOLUME	PROJECT 9166.	6246.	12.42	53.		i >	15.97	600			15.52 394.18	990			33.04 786.57	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
72-HQUR		33.	315.55	53.	PLAN 1, N730 7	72-HOUR TOTAL	13.97	96.	T FOR PLAN 1, RTID &	72-MOUR TOTAL	394.18	999	FOR PLAN 1, RT10 P	72-HOUR TOTAL 54.	708.17			
24=HOUR	# # # # #	22.	315.35		1 508	24-HOUR 24.	13.07	36	1 708	24-HOUR 27.	394.16	69	1 508	24-HOUR 54.	788.33	113.	HYDROGRAPH RCUTING	
6-H0UR.		70.	9.58	43.	H AT STA	6-HOUR	265.21		+ AT STA	6-HOUR 87.	316.90	2	H AT STA	6-HOUR	24.95	107.	1080	
PEAK		, 69,			HUDROGRAPH	PEAK 460.	2		HYBROGRAPH	9EAK 511.		,	HYBROGRAPH	1022.	1			QUGH SPILLWAY
	¥ 2	FLOOD MIDROGRAPH PARRAGE - MEE-)	INCHES INCHES	THOUS CU M		543	TO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SE	THOUS CU M		2 1 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	INCERS	THOUS CU R		CF 5	RECEES	THOUS CO H		ROUTE THROUGH

		PAGE 26 CASE 100																			
		E 6 AUG 80 Extrates est							391.	0.099											
•		DAT TERREPER 2-01 TIM							354	659.8					664			200	m n e	.	!
•	4	ECT 9166.	LSTR	1SP PAT 0			عد ا		3226	659.6		á			66-		 	200	± 2.≥	*	
-	•	PROJEC		STORA 1-656.			CAREA EXPL		279.	659.2	=	ď				2 22	4 0	\$ 25	100		**
>		0 0 0 0 0	444	15×			CO3L CAI	DARV	244.	658.8	STATION 2, PLAN 1, RATIO 1 END-OF-PERIOD HTMROGRAPH ORDINATES	6			! :::: } !	: ≠ ≈ ;; i	-		7 2 6	<u>.</u>	-1
DATA		# # # # #	1067	×000.			ELEVE	DATA EXPO	•	658.2	2, PLAY 1,				 	; :∸*: :	: : ;	 	27.		,
ROUTING			RES 1SARE	LAG AMSKK	7.	139.	>d X	98	إ	657.9	10h F-PER10b	0017100		• • •		; : _	 			<u>:</u> • •	,
.		# # # # #	A V 6 18	MSTOL L	3.		000	TOPEL	657	•	STATION	0		000	66-	 	! ! !	2 2 2	25. 27.	5	•
		# # # # #	CL055	i	*		74.5		4	656.2 69		9	000	000	.	- 25	m ==	13.	25.	: خ ۲۰۰۰ ا	•
				;	•	35.	CAEL		0	••		0.			565	- NM		£ 5.2	~ > ~		
		V E A T		1	ė	0.4			8	655		3.				- 25		12.	- MM		•
		BUACK S VEATORS		 	SURFACE AREA=	CAPACITYS			_ CREST_LENGT	AT OR BELOW Elevation											
		בור ב		1	ž													•		i •	

. 24

(

	## PACKAGE - MEC-1 ## PACKAGE - MEC-1 ### ### ############################	PACKA PACKA	200000					PROJECT 9166.		6 AUG 60
STATE STAT					FART OF BA	IP SAFETY ANA	11.15.15	106FAH H21/02	-0u 11ME	13:08:52 CA
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	######################################		ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	13111AL 655.		SPILLWAY CRE 655.80 20.	10	OF BAN 157-60 31. 77.		
150 657.14	15. 067. 16. 06. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15	8A 710 05 PM F]	MAKINUT DEPTH OVER DAN	MANIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAKIPUP OUTFLOV CFS	BURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF FAX OUTFLOW HOURS	1 1	
135 645-14 15.75 1-35 645-14 15.75 1-35 645-14 15.75 1-35 645-14 15.75 1-35 645-15 15.67 1-35 645-15 15.75 1-35 645-15 1	137	.20 .20 .25	1	.05	32.	64.	004.	15.23	1	
658.58 .08 34. 447. 1.55.07 659.08 1.48 36. 944. 5.67 15.67	656.58 .08 34. 11.50 15.67 15.	0 m	658.38 658.38 658.42	85. 95.		193	29.1	15.67	000	
			1	24		944.	5.67	15.67	800	
					: :					

